

NO FETE FOR LI HUNG CHANG

British Court Regards His Mission as Unimportant.

HE IS GIVEN NO POWERS

English Official From Guinea Gives Facts About Surveyor Harrison. Education Bill and Other Legislation Embarrasses the Government. Mr. Balfour Disheartened.

London, June 27.—Li Hung Chang will not receive in London the ceremonial state reception with which he has been greeted in Berlin. The English foreign office has no confidence in the prospective value of his mission. It is said, indeed, that he is not authorized by his superior of the Tsing-tai-yamen to make any definite proposals whatever.

His credentials to the respective chiefs of state with whom he comes, rest on numerous Chinese titles, but do not accord him an envoy, authorized to negotiate anything. Whatever may be the British belief in the importance of Li Hung Chang's visit, it is by no means shared in London.

Peking diplomatic advisers represent him as undertaking the tour of the European capitals as a kind of personal reconnaissance. He has promised the Peking government to obtain the consent of the interested powers to the modification of the commercial treaties, notably an increase from 5 to 8 p. c. in the custom duties. He promises in return the opening of more ports, extended freedom of inland navigation for foreign vessels, extension of railways, through foreign territory, reduction of transit duties. But he has no power to pledge his government to any of these promises.

These Peking advisers add that the majority of the members of the Tsing-tai-yamen want to complete the downfall of the old statesman, and are prepared to do so by fomenting and discrediting any success he might obtain in Europe or America.

Mr. Hart, the brother of Sir Robert Hart, head of the Chinese customs, accompanies him to London, and Mr. Drew, well known in Chinese-American circles, will be with him in Washington.

SURVEYOR OR HARRISON.
As might be supposed the arrest of Crown Surveyor Harrison by Venezuelans, on what is claimed to be British territory, caused many energetic newspaper attacks and demands for immediate action to be taken to compel his release.

A British official of Guinea, who is home on leave of absence, has supplied the government with a report regarding the locality where the arrest was made, and has thrown considerable light on the matter. The place where the trouble occurred is Acarabou, a creek, between the Ibarra and Cucaracha rivers.

Until seven years ago the country thereabouts was covered with primeval forest. It was then placed in charge of Mr. Thurn, a government agent, and a complete chain of stations was formed throughout the region, the area of which is 10,400 square miles.

Farming grounds were opened out, and are now well scattered along the banks of the Barima river, which is not to be confused with the Barima river, the former for all its course being to the south of the Barima.

The territory is to the eastward of the provisional line within which, according to Lord Salisbury, no question of title can be admitted. Government troops have been sent to the metal has already been taken to Georgetown in surprising quantities.

Mr. Thurn still administers the territory, with the assistance of a staff, which includes a magistrate, physician, collector of taxes, police, and mine officers. Three police hospitals have been erected at Morosotia, Aracatia, and a police station at Morosotia.

DO NOT SEEK TO INTERFERE.
A weekly steamer runs to Georgetown and St. Paul's, Venezuela, on both the Barima and St. Paul's rivers. Venezuela has done nothing to develop the country, and claims to a certain extent of Englishmen to give Great Britain a clear title to the region. It is true, however, that the Venezuelans do not seek to interfere with the country until it was learned that gold had been discovered, trading developed and that the settlers were prosperous.

The official declares that the delay in the settlement of the boundary dispute is proving ruinous to the country. He adds, in a col-headed effort. Before he was appointed to Guinea he was in the service of the Canadian government and took part in the suppression of the rebellion.

Although the withdrawal of the education bill has lightened the task of the government, the "stranded whale," as Mr. J. M. McKim has been called, is still a virtual lion on the fence and waiting for the smoke of the battle to clear so that he can tell on which side of the fence to drop without getting hurt. It is asserted that a gold mine would be preferable to such a man as the nominee of a free silver convention.

It is thus evident that Messrs. Whitney and Hill will have a difficult task in attempting to whip Mr. Stevenson through the Chicago convention as a compromise, satisfactory to the West and East.

SILVER MEN OPPOSE HIM.
They declare that his silence has been maintained merely for the purpose of evading any responsibility for a decided stand on the silver side of the monetary question. The Vice President, they say, has been posing and looking wise, and waiting to see which faction would develop the most strength and be the most popular before casting in his lot with that element.

According to the free silver men here, Mr. Stevenson is considered a "tumbler." He will have a difficult task in attempting to whip Mr. Stevenson through the Chicago convention as a compromise, satisfactory to the West and East.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSED.
It was not the education bill which alone embarrassed the government. The government's legislative business generally has become so waterlogged as to make the ministers despair of getting measures of first importance through Parliament before the date—August 14—when Mr. Balfour, insouciant mood, fixed for the adjournment of Parliament.

Opposition obstruction cannot be blamed as the sole cause of the extraordinary mess made by the government in the House of Commons. The blame is laid by Conservatives themselves on Mr. Balfour's defects of leadership.

They accuse him of having had either no heart for the work of forcing the education bill through, or privately rail at him for want of grit in countering the opposition, and want of tact in guiding the government forces.

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BLACKBURN IS EMPHATIC

Says No Power Between Paradise and Perdition Can Beat Free Silver.

There is no power between Paradise and Perdition that can stop the silver tide which has risen all over the country," said Senator Blackburn yesterday, in a brief talk on the political situation.

Senator Blackburn is at Page's, where he will probably remain until he goes to Chicago. It may be inferred from what Mr. Blackburn said, that he is brimful of enthusiasm over the foreboding result of the Democratic convention. He has mentioned quite prominently as the possibility of the convention, but on this point he had nothing to say.

He was asked what about the Whitney-Hill and other combine. He said that personally he had great regard for Mr. Whitney, but he did not think that the opposition would amount to a great deal. There will be declaration for the "free unlimited coinage of silver, at 16 to 1, in spite of Wall Street and such influences."

FIGURING ON STEVENSON

He May Be the Choice of the Eastern Leaders.

HIS SILENCE PLEASING

So Far the Vice President Has Not Trampled His Financial Views. Known as a Bimetallist and Might Save a Gold Platform—Hill and Whitney for Him.

The latest piece of political gossip sent flying about the Capital is that Messrs. Whitney and Hill and their associates in the fight for the adoption of a gold platform at Chicago have determined to unite upon Vice President Stevenson as the best compromise that can be made under the circumstances. Reaching the point of free candidate must be accepted by the Eastern Democrats, it is desired to choose one who is the least objectionable.

This selection, it is said, has been made only after a careful review of the situation, and is by no means satisfactory, even to those who will advocate the selection. But this is not a case in which beggars can be choosers. It was thought first that Col. Morrison would be a man upon whom all the factions could unite, despite the fact that he is in no sense acceptable to Mr. Hill.

BOTH AGAINST MORRISON.
But recently the fact has developed that both Whitney and Hill are extremely unfriendly to the colonel, and they were not content with the fact that he was not a nominee in the event of free silver control. It is well understood that Mr. Hill, because he has preserved the most complete silence on the financial question, although it is well known that he is a bimetallist. This is considered as being a leaning in the right direction, and he would, by all odds, be more satisfactory than a one-sided free silverite like Bland or Teller.

HIS SILENCE SATISFACTORY.
The Vice President's policy of refraining from expressing his sentiments on the silver question has been a great opportunity, because they can advocate his being placed upon a platform, for which he has not declared in advance. This would mean that some line as to the silver question would be drawn, and Mr. McKim was given the nomination.

He was regarded as a pronounced bimetallist, but finally placed upon a single gold platform.

The preference of Messrs. Whitney and Hill for Mr. Stevenson, in the event that they cannot persuade the Chicago convention to name a silver man, did not become known in this city until late last night, and attracted unusual attention.

The representatives of the silver forces were especially pronounced in their opposition to any such compromise, and affected to regard the suggestion of Mr. Stevenson as about the most objectionable that could be made.

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DECLINES TO CHANGE HIS DIET.



LOVE FEAST AT CANTON

Monster Demonstration to Ratify McKinley's Nomination.

SPEECHES AND MARCHING

Gen. Grosvenor and Charles Emory Smith Made the Principle Addresses and Major McKinley Responded—Vocalists Cheering Frequently Interrupted His Remarks.

Canton, Ohio, June 27.—The nomination of McKinley was ratified with pomp and ceremony this afternoon. The outpouring of Eastern Ohio was very large.

The people began coming into the city at an early hour in the morning, and at 7 o'clock this evening delegations were still arriving. All day long crowds hung about the McKinley residence and a lively stream of callers poured in at the gates.

There is evidence on hand that Major McKinley holds a firm and high place in the hearts of the people of Canton and Eastern Ohio.

The speaking this afternoon was from a stand erected at one end of a large vacant lot. The meeting was presided over by Judge W. R. Day of Canton, who made a pleasant speech, and introduced President Wolcott of the Tippecanoe Club, who made a short address, and was followed by Gen. C. H. Grosvenor. His fame as a McKinley worker had gone before him and he was given a most cordial welcome.

The chairman introduced him as the recognized leader of the Republican House of Representatives. The crowd greeted this statement with a demand for the ratification of McKinley's nomination.

GEN. GROSVENOR'S SPEECH.
The Republican convention at St. Louis did not abandon any of the tenets of its ancient political faith, nor did it announce any new doctrine. It stands today, as shown by its platform, where it stood from 1861 all along the shining pathway it has followed.

It is a platform which enacted the law authorizing the issue of the greenback dollar, and proclaimed as the solemn purpose of the country that the greenback should be a demand note for the Treasury, which does not owe its value and price to the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican party.

"It was the Republican party which introduced the issue of sound money and the Populist fifty-cent dollar advocates, is a convenient mark to hide behind by the party, which, coming to power in 1893, proceeded to destroy the industries of the country and plunge the Treasury into insolvency. That is the real issue of this campaign."

The answer to this question and issue will come from the people. The people always settle the real values. The people have decided that we shall raise money sufficient to maintain our Treasury, and that we shall not borrow it from Europe. They have decided that we shall build up a market for our products of farm, factory, and mine."

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Mr. Charles Emory Smith was most heartily greeted when the Harrison hithead him as the friend of Bland, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. Mr. Smith, among other things, said:

"I congratulate you upon the supreme honor which comes to the man whom you in your love and faith have given to public life, and I congratulate him upon the personal devotion and long and loyal support of such a people as I see before me. No man can hold the continued fidelity of such a people without being worthy of the highest trust."

"This earnest and high-minded community represents and reflects the intelligence, judgment and patriotism of the great American people. To preserve the full and constant growing confidence of such a constituency requires service of the highest standard and is itself the pathway and the title to the confidence of the whole country. The rulers of the republic have for the most part sprung from such communities."

The Lincoln, the Grants, the Garfields, the Blaines, the Harrises, have been the highest demands of the nation because they have grown up with the flavor of the soil and in close touch with the plain people. In this national role of peoples' leaders, Major McKinley comes by the right of a popular choice and appointment unsurpassed in all our history."

A glee club sang a campaign song and before the song was finished Major McKinley came upon the platform. In a moment there was an outburst of applause and cheering when he rose to speak.

The music was cut short by Major McKinley's voice and he was in excellent form. His voice rang out like a clarion. He said:

"My fellow citizens—I thank you for this magnificent demonstration. I think I know just what it means. It is in no sense personal, but it is the assurance of the interest which you feel in the great questions which are to be considered in the great campaign which are to be settled by the American people at the ensuing election."

"It means, my fellow citizens, that you are attacked by every tie of fealty and affection to the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. It means that you intend by your votes to write into public law and into permanent statutes what you believe would be for the best interests of all the people. (Loud and continued applause.)"

"Republican principles do not perish; they have not suffered by defeat; they have not suffered by their temporary rejection by the people. They are brighter and more glorious today than they have ever been. (Loud applause.)"

"They are endeared to every American citizen and enshrined in every American heart. (Loud applause.) Their defeat before the American people has never brought good to any American interest. (A voice: 'Not one.') And their triumph has brought only good to the American people. (Applause.)"

"And my fellow citizens, these principles are to be tried before this year. What will your answer be in November? (A voice: 'The election of McKinley.')"

Loud cheering followed, which lasted several moments before the Governor could resume his speech.

"What are these principles, my countrymen? A protective tariff that takes care of every American interest, and secures the highest of American labor. (Great cheering.) That insists that our work shall be done at home and not abroad."

"A reciprocity that, while seeking out the world's markets for our surplus products, will never yield up a single day's work of the American people to the hands of a foreigner. (Loud cheering.)"

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